Amusements Co-Night.

Daty's THEATRE-2 and 8:15-"She Would and She Wouldn't." FIFTH AVENUE THEATEE-2 and 8-" The Daughter of

BUOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8:15-" Virginia."

Roland." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-"In Paradise. HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"Fritz."
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE-2:15 and 8:15-"10

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" The Black Flag." BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-San Francisco

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Great damage was done and twelve lives were lost by the explosion of a gunpowder manufactory in the town of Minden, near Amsterdam, yesterday. - Details are given of a plot between Legitimists and Roman Catholic workingmen in France, with the view of a revolutionary uprising. === The Anarchists who have been on trial were sentenced yesterday to various terms of imprisonment. = The Belgian steamer Weasland, from New-York for Antwerp, is ashere at Flushing.

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday, the Post Office Appropriation bill was considered; the proposed reduction of letter postage to 2 cents was discussed. = Several amendments to the Tariff bill were acted on. = In the House, Mr. Moore, of Tenuessee, introduced a joint resolution proposing the constitutional amendment printed in full in The Tribune of yesterday.

DOMESTIC.-The Quincy House in Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, but no lives were lost. === The telegram received by Mr. Crapo's supporters in Boston was not a forgery. An old indictment against Jay Gould and other railway officials was discontinued in Free-Another body was found in the ruins of the Milwaukee fire, = A los of \$170,000 was caused by a fire in Portland, Oregon, The Republican Representatives in Washing ton met in caucus on the Tariff bill. - Two men were killed by an explosion of nitro glycerine hear San Pablo, Cal. : Charles Shaw was hanged in Washington and Arthur Preston in

Belair, Md. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Another conference of the Mayor's Water Commission was held yesterday. Argument was heard by Justice Barrett in regard to the Mutual Union charter. - The annual dinner of the Bowdoin College alumni took place. = Robert J. Burdette lectured at Association Hall. ____ Two members of the Salvation Army began suits against a Paterson clergyman for libel. = Edward A. Wood, secretary of the New-York Mining Exchange, was knocked down and robbed in his office on Thursday evening. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.11 cents. = Stocks opened active and advanced: later they were dull and declined, and they closed

weak. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder and cloudy weather, with chances of light snow, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 30° lowest, 24°; average, 2612°.

The attack on the Secretary of the Mining Stock Exchange is most easily explained on the theory that it was a case of spirit-rapping. Mr. Wood was sitting at his desk counting money when he was knocked insensible by some unseen being who departed with \$406. The Secretary has a bruise nearer the front than the back side of his head. The police exhibit a good deal of cynical incredulity in regard to the Mr. Wood's story. Everybody wifl consider this unfortunate, while the Secretary and his friends will resent the insinuation vehemently. Their theory is that some so-called pedler is

The City of Elmira ought to mend her ways. In doing this she would appear to better advantage than in trying to obtain special legislation to prevent people who break their limbs or necks in trying to walk her streets from getting damages. . This neat little job has already gone thorugh the Assembly at Albany, backed by the assertion that it is favored by the ex-Mayor of Elmira, now Lieutenant-Governor of New-York. Mr. Hill is a lawyer, and when the measure is considered in the Senate, it will be interesting to note how he treats this cool attempt to raise Elmira above the common law.

If disasters come as thick and fast during the remainder of the year as they have in the first three weeks of it, the World's history for 1883 will be a melancholy record, The loss of the City of Brussels, on January 9, was followed quickly by the burning of the Newhall House, the kitchen of the Planter's Hotel in St. Louis, and the circus building in Berdetschefff in Russian Poland. Each of these disasters was marked by loss of human life, which in some cases was frightful. Then in addition there have been numberless explosions and wrecks at sea, landshdes, and accidents by rail and on inland waters, always attended by sacrifice of life. The floods in Europe also continue their work of destruction. The record this morning contains the explosion of

steamship Waesland, and the burning of a hotel in Quincey, Ill.

The proposition to give this city a supply of salt water, to be employed in putting out fires and in cleaning the streets, has been urged upon the Water Supply Commission. This is an old plan, and one that has never been favored by persons who are best informed on the subject. It would not pay. A separate system of pipes would have to be laid at great expense, and even then the salt water could be used for only a few purposes, while Croton would be useful for every purpose. The amount poured out yearly in extinguishing fires is not large. It does not exceed, according to some estimates, 40,000,000 gallons. A separate system to furnish this amount would be an extravagance. Moreover, salt water thrown on goods in a burning building does more damage than fresh water. It is also objected to the use of salt water in cleaning the streets that it would be unhealthful. In fact, when we get Croton enough to supply the needs for which only fresh water will do, we can afford to use it for all purposes.

The result of the caucus of Republican Representatives in regard to the Tariff bill is gratifying. The members present represented all the various shades of opinion on the subject in the party, and yet on the main point there was general agreement. A motion was adopted, with a good deal of enthusiasm, that as soon as the Naval Bill was disposed of the Tariff measure, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, should be taken up and pressed to a conclusion. The general opinion was against too much amendment and too much talk. The meeting was permeated by the spirit of the Committee of Ways and Means, whose measure was declared to be superior to that prepared by the Senate or the Tariff Commission. This opinion we do not share; but we hail with hearty satisfaction the disposition which the Representatives show to try to pass some measure of this kind. If we cannot get the best, let us have the best we can get before this session of Congress is ended. That is the demand which comes from all parts of the country, and the Republican party cannot afford to ignore it.

If the authorities in France banish the followers and all the descendents of kings, princes and pretenders, and lock up or exile the premulgators of Socialistic doctrines, her population will soon be sensibly diminished. She is in trouble from above and below, but her greatest danger threatens to come from above -from the men in high places who are plotting for the restoration of the Monarchy or the Empire, rather than from the Socialists, who hate kings and emperors much more than they do the Republic. The heavy punishment inflicted upon the Anarchists at Lyons, among whom is Prince Krapotkine, will give more pleasure to the enemies of the Republic than to her friends. To imprison these men for five years, to fine them 2,000 francs, and to subject them to ten years police supervision and five years' loss of civil rights, indicate a fear of them and their doctrines that eught not to exist-indeed, could not exist-in a free Republic. It is not found here. Prince Krapotkine and his friends might talk themselves hoarse in the United States and nobedy would mind them. It is better to remove the causes of discontent which produce Socialists than to banish the leaders from civil life.

THE COMMISSION'S BILL.

There is evidently growing a feeling at Washington which ought to be encouraged. The Senate Committee on Finance has reported a Tariff bill which does not meet the approval of the Senate, for changes of some importance have already been made by a majority. The Ways and Means Committee of the House has also reported a bill which has not even the approval of a majority of that committee. Each committee has endeavored to improve on the work of the Commission, one by increasing and the other by decreasing the reduction of duties. The net result is that each committee seems likely to be opposed by a majority of the body to which it reports, and in either House the report of the Commission seems to be stronger than the report of its own committee. Under these circumstances some members are saying: We can pass the Commission's bill, but prob ably cannot pass any other. Is not this better "than to leave the question to the next Congress ?"

In several instances, where rates widely differing from those of the Commission have been proposed in one House or the other, the consultation with members of the Commission has resulted in a restoration of the Commission's rates. This indicates that the examination which the Commission had time to give, with the aid of eminent experts in each branch, was more thorough and in results more reliable than the examination made by either committee in the rare intervals between the press of legislative business. It is not a reflection upon either committee to suppose that this is so. Their time has been limited. Very few of the members, it is probable, have been able to read the report made and testimony taken by the Commission. But it is an evidence that the Commission's work is on the whole safer and wiser than any substitute yet offered. If they have given more time to the subject, and under better advantages, there is all the more reason for trusting that their report may be the one which members of Congress can safely adopt.

This being the fact, why shall not some mem ber of the House propose at the outset to substitute the bill of the Commission, precisely as it came from that body, for the House bill and all its amendments? Why shall not some Senator do the same thing in the Senate ! The ground of compromise is there. The House Committee wants higher duties, and the Senate Committee lower duties. But the people want an intelligent revision of the tariff. It is the prevailing opinion outside of Washington that the bill proposed by the Commission is on the whole more just as a compromise, and more safe as an adjustment, than any other bill that has been proposed in either House. Upon a direct vote many members would feel under obligation to accept the Commission's bill rather than none, because they know that the country wants action on this subject. Can the Republican members do a wiser thing ? The Commission was of their own creation. They can hardly afford to turn over its entire work to the Democratic party as ammunition to be used in future contests.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

Prince Napoleon's logic and impudence have given a new edge to Republican spite against the whole swarm of French pretenders. M. Floquet's arbitrary proposal will probably be voted down by the Deputies. To expel all members of former dynasties from France and Algeria, simply because the head of the Bonapartists had chosen an opportune moment for ringing the changes of the plebiscite jangle, would be a sorry exhibition of giddiness and cuspowder mills in Holland by which twelve | weakness on the part of the Republicans, who in the measures, the principles, the pol-

men certainly perished, the grounding of the are now firmly intrenched in power and in possession of every department of the Administration. The Government measure will undoubtedly be accepted as a substitute for what President Grévy pronounces a tyrannical law of expulsion. The members of former dynasties will be classed as "suspects" and the Government will be authorized to deal with them at its discretion. This action may be supplemented | Franklin Edson. by the dismissal of the Orleans and Bonaparte princes from their military and naval commands

The list of pretenders to the French throne is headed by the childless Count de Chambord, grandson of Charles X. Since his refusal to make the concessions which would have opened the way to the restoration of the Bourbon house after the downfall of M. Thiers, he has remained in rettrement, writing a few stilted sentences to his faint-hearted followers once a year and avoiding the personal risks of a return to French territory. This fussiest and most ridiculous of pretenders virtually signed his own decree of abdication in his famous letter to M. de Chesuclong, and it is a matter of small concern to him if the democratic rabble in the Assembly proclaim him a "suspect" and empower their Citizen-President to arrest him on French soil. The Orleans princes, however, will be seriously inconvenienced if the Republicans persevere in their present plans. They are snugly established in their hereditary es tates and hold important posts in the army and navy. The head of the house, the Comte de Paris, is no longer in sympathy with the constitutional movement which made his grandfather King in 1830. As the heir of the Comte de Chambord, he is inclined to pronounce Louis Philippe an amiable blunderer, and Philippe Egalité a monster of depravity, and reverts with ardor to the Bourbon principles of an earlier century. As for his four uncles, the surviving sons of Louis Philippe, they are no longer disposed to celebrate the three days of July, which gave so mighty an impulse to the liberal tendencies of modern France. The Duke de Nemours, as the sen of a pions Queen and the grandfather of the future Emperor of Brazil, can have only a lukewarm interest in the success of Republican institutions. Like his brother, the Duke d'Annale, who presided over the Bazaine trial, he retains his rank in the army; and in like manner, the Prince de Joinville is a vice-admiral in the navy. The Duke de Montpensier, the remaining son of Louis Philippe, does not hold a military or naval post, but remains in seclusion on his estates in Auvergne. Several of the some of the Orieans princes and princesses have made fair progress in the army, imitating in this respect the two ambitions sons of Prince Napo-

The military honors and advantages enjoyed by this wealthy family of princes have long been regarded with envious displeasure by radical Republicans, and it is not improbable that advantage may be taken of Prince Napoleon's vagaries to deprive them of their rank in the army and navy. Possibly they are not so harmless as they seem, for if the Republic shares the fate of all the recent régimes in France in not surviving a single generation the only substitute for it will be a constitutional monarchy, of which an Orleanist prince would be the natural head. But they are not a family of conspirators. They are easy-going princes whose ambition will never cause their wits to go wool-gathering for a throne. It would be a superfluous cruelty to expet them from the forests of Brittany and the ancestral seats where they are living in peaceful seclusion.

" WHO IS WHO!"

It is the common lot of public men to dis appoint those who elect them to office. It is especially the case with Democratic Mayors o the City of New-York. The reason for this is obvious. Democratic Mayors in this city are elected by coalitions of factions and combina tions of interests upon some general under standing that the patronage of the office shall be fairly distributed among the representaives of the several "halls" and "wines that compose the alliance. It dawns upon the new Mayor immediately after his election is secure, if he had not suspected it earlier, that no division of the spoils can be made which will give entire satisfaction, for the simple reason that there are more Democrats than offices. There are not enough places to go round. And even if there were, it would be impossible to please everybody. Persons who now grumble because they get no place, would grumble then because they did not get better ones. The lot of a New-York Mayor is not a happy one. He cannot expect to please everybody. He can only endeavor to please as many and displease as few as possible.

Mayor Edson, however, seemed at first to have reversed this natural order, and at the opening of his official career to have striven to please the few and displease the many. That, at any rate, was the result, if it was not the predetermined purpose of his action. The universal chorus of condemnation that went up from political friends and foes alike upon the announcement of his first appointments was almost without precedent. And the newspapers which supported his candidacy were foremost and loudest in their censure. Against all this he had one man's favorable opinion at least-one man's applause. That man was Mr. John Kelly. It follows, of course, that, having Mr. Kelly's good will, Tammany Hall received his nominations with an approving tap of its large foot upon the sanded floor. But it was no boisterous demonstration; it was only a slow winking of boot-heels with a great suggestiveness of reserved power. Mr. Edson's first nominations were not greeted with enthusiasm even in Tammany Hall. He had given serious offence to most decent Democrats who supported him, had alienated the better element of the County Democracy, and had disgusted the majority of citizens who are interested in municipal politics only to the extent that they desire good government and honest administration. So much to Mayor Edson's debit side. To the credit side, Mr. John Kelly, and through Mr. Kelly the qualified favor and subdued applause of Tammany

This was the condition of Mayor Edson's political ledger at the end of his first ten days of active business. To the average political accountant casting his eye over it with the precision of the mathematician and the cold impartial judgment of the philosopher, it was not a particularly exhibarating balance sheet. Even to the interested eye of the Mayor himself the column of assets must have seemed a trifle brief and attenuated when compared with the fat figures of liabilities incurred. People began then to remember that just prior to the nomination of Mr. Franklin Edson for Mayor, Mr. Kelly, standing in front of that august band of patriots which calls Tammany Hall its home and Mr. Kelly its "Boss," recited in a single pregnant sentence, a Tammany aphorism, the essential qualifications-nay, qualification, for there was but one-to be demanded for the office of Chief Magistrate of this great city. "We want a man," said he, "who will know who is who." Not, mark you, what is what,

icy, by which the government is to be administered, but "who is who" in the apportionment of spoils. And Mr. Kelly, after a little political flirting and coquetry with the organization whose only excuse for being is that he and Tammany Hall ought to be destroyed, selected from the rival faction as the man who would "know who is who "-Mr.

It looked for a time very much as though Mr. Kelly had found a man who filled the bill; a man who knew "who is who "-knew in short that John Kelly is "who." Mr. Kelly was naturally elated, and good citizens who are not favorably disposed toward " Boss" rule were correspondingly cast down. Since then, however, Mayor Edson has made other appointments, and in some of them-notably those of Water Commissioners-has exhibited a knowledge of " who is who" in a different sense. He has increased his assets and diminished his liabilities somewhat. His b-dance sheet has improved. It may turn out after all that Mayor Edson will finish his term with a clearer idea of "who is who' than that with which he began it. Let us at least hope so.

A TEAPOT TEMPEST. The "forced telegram" sensation in connec tion with Senator Hoar's reelection had a brief but noisy existence. It was born late on Thurs day night and was dead by noon on Friday, yet in the short intervening period it attained national proportions and made the professional scoflers at political virtue extremely happy. They were sure from the outset that the rumor of forgery was true, and they nursed the sensation and their cwn imaginations so skilfully that by 9 o'clock yesterday morning they had proved the fraud and had Mr. Hoar in such a corner that resignation was his only way of escape. Then Mr. Crapo emerged to view with the remark that he had sent a dispatch, that there was no forgery, and the sensation was dead in a twinkling.

Governor Butler and all the sympathizers with his peculiar political methods have our most respectful commiscration. It afforded them inexpressible joy to believe for a few hours that Mr. Hoar was no better than they were, and it must have been a cruel disappointment to find that their jubilation was based on a misapprehendon. The defenders of the Saratoga forgery by which Mr. Folger was nominated for Governor, were among the rejoicers, and appeared to find much solid satisfaction in saying that this case was as wicked as theirs had been. We commend to their thoughtful consideration the speedy and conclusive manner in which the alleged forger in Mr. Hear's case was hunted down. It was proved in a very short time that no such person existed. If we remember rightly, such a conclusion has never been reached in the Folger case.

As there has been a good deal said about the readness of Mr. Fenardent to demolish General di Ces nois in the law courts, and about General di Cesnola's unwillingness to face a test of that sort, t seems proper to observe that when the case was called for trial on Tuesday it was put over until the next term, not at the request of General of Cesnola, but at that of Mr. Fenardent. General di Cesnola professed to be ready and eager for immediate trial. Considering the concerte I and vituperative attack to which General di Cesnola has been subjected, it would appear that there has been a greater readmess to bring charges than to produce proof of them in court.

It has already been announced in THE TRIBUNE that an International Art Exhibition will be held in the Royal Crystal Palace at Munich during the oming summer under the patronage of King Ludwig H. of Bavaria. A flattering effort is being made to enlist the cooperation of America artists. There are several reasons why this exhibition should be commended to their attention, American art is yearly securing more recogcition on the Continent. American pictures have grown to be a noteworthy feature of the Salon, and would therefore be doubly unfortunate if our artists should neglect the opportunity to assert themselves at the forthcoming Munich exhibition. unich, and should therefore feel a direct interest a submitting their recent work to the inspection of their former masters and associates. But it any thing whatever is to be done, there should be a organized movement by our artists to send an American collection which shall be representative in character. Some organization will be necessary for the appointment of a Jury of Admission to de cide upon the American pictures. In this matter it seems fitting that the National Academy of Design should take the initiative, determine the interest actually felt in this exhibition, and, if it appears destrable, decide upon measures for appointing an American Jury of Admission, and adopt a definite ourse of action. The excellent sales at the Munich exhibitions of 1869 and 1879 and the fact that the Central Committee will defray the expenses of transportation and insure all works of art are very practical reasons why American artists should ac cept the invitation that is tendered them.

It may be interesting to know that the original Billy the Kid." who was shot by Sheriff "Pat Garrett in New-Mexico, has not been resurrected again, as a dispatch from Weeksville, Montana, might indicate. The New-Mexican hero was not only killed, but his skull and various other portions of his anatomy are said to ornament a physician's office. The Montana outlaw, who has just been shot down in crossing a river, bad evidently so fallen into the habit of appropriating the belongings of others that he had taken the name of his illustrious prototype. But there are plenty of 'Kids" in the Western country, for the youngest member of every band of desperadoes is given that toucking appellation, which suggests more inno cence than actually exists.

The rights of non-smokers were very properly vindicated by the arrest of two disorderly pass-n gers who persisted in smoking in a One-hundred and-twenty-tifth-st. cross-town car on Monday night. From this some encouragement can be de rived by our wayfaring citizens, their wives and daughters and the strangers within our gates. It is one of the serious annoyances of street car travel that selfish brutes insist upon smoking where smok ing is not allowed, or upon carrying lighted cigars and cigarettes whose offensive fumes rapidly convert the atmosphere into that of a smoking-room. The management of the elevated roads took a step worthy of commendation in forbidding passengers to carry recking eigar stubs and still more offensive cigarettes in their cars. The officers of the surface roads should promulgate the same rule, and they should see to the enforcement of their present regulations against smoking, which are often disregarded, especially at night. If all police justices act as promptly as Justice Morgan, who on Tuesday fined these two fellows \$10 each and required them to find \$300 surety for good behavior for six months, smokers will show a more general regard for the rights of others.

A Philadelphia correspondent sends us a report of the Directory for Nurses opened in that city on the basis of a similar institution in Boston, and suggests that the medical profession of New-York ought to take measures to establish something of the sort. An office is opened in connection with the trainingschools for nurses, and the addresses and qualitica tions of male and female nurses, cuppers, leechers, etc., are registered. Information leading to the engagement of nurses is supplied at low rates of charge, an important result being the promptness with which grave emergencies are met, as many nurses register for contagious diseases, insanity and cases of accident. The idea seems to be a good one A central agency of this sort would be of great utility in New-York, and would be largely patronized by families and nhvaldiang in the city and its

suburns. The Philadelphia office also attempts to furnish wet-nurses, but has not been markedly successful in this branch of service, owing possibly to the exorbitant fee which is charged. Such an institution can be opened and made self-sustaining in a great city, if the medical profession unite in establishing it on a permanent basis and in giving it their cordial support. Otherwise it will be inefficient and will languish.

PERSONAL.

Ludwig Knaus, the great German genre painter, has been elected an honorary member of the English Royal Academy.

The Rev. Joel Burlingame, the venerable father of Anson Burlingame, the American Minister to China, has just died in Illinois at the age of eighty-

Ex-Mayor Grace has so far recovered from the ffects of his recent accident as to be able to visit nis place of business. He suffered no permanent disfigurement; the cuts on his head have healed, and a slight soreness and stiffness of the left hip joint alone remain to remind him of his narrow Pittsburg, Penn., is much agitated over a sermon

preached last Sunday by the Rev. E. R. Donehoo, & prominent Presbyterian elergyman. It was directed against ecclesiastical creeds, which he said were tyrannical, and held in higher esteem by theologians than the Gospel itself. He also condemned existing A curious present was made to Governor Bate, of

Tennessee, on his inauguration, by an old friend in It was a huge chair, big enough to hold Texas. three or four men-some even say, big enough to hold the President of the United States Senateand composed of twenty-tour ox-horns. The card of presentation read: "Governor W. B. Bate: You take the horns." Henry Van der Wyde, court photographer of the

royal household of Great Britain, is a native of Rondout, in this State. He was once the assistant of the late Professor Henry Draper. During the war he served with distinguished gallantry in the 65th N.Y. Volunteers. Afterward he went to England. and was soon sent for by the Queen and appointed royal photographer. Miss Chamberlain, upon whom has lighted for the

present the somewhat burdensome title of "The Beautiful American," is spending the winter very quietly at Cannes with her mother. Her quiet and gentle manners have made her a great favorite with the elderly English ladies who frequent that excluive little town. She received a great deal of kind attention from the ladies of the Royal family before eaving London, and attended s-veral official cere-nonies in the suite of the Princess of Wales.

John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, who is a candilate for the United States Senate in place of the present Senator, Henry G. Davis, is only thirty-five years of age. He served in the Confederate army as a private and left it, eighteen years of age, poor, becare and uneducated. He settled in Wheeling, nd by great and self-denying efforts acquired an direction and became a lawyer. When twenty-direction are the was elected to Congress, where its career was one of usefulness and credit. The Prince of Wales proves himself possessed of

ne most valuable quality in a British monarchone, too, in which his predecessors of the House of Brunswick, his mother included, have been wanting-political impartiality. Members of all parties are alike welcomed at Marlborough House and Sandringham. There are no cabals, nor intrigues with this party or that, carried on by the present Heir-apparent. It is not long since a pleasant tric reakfasted together in Paris: Sir Charles Dilke, he English Radical, Leon Gambetta, the French indical, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who ikely enough dired that evening with som-Legiti-nisl noole, and supped still later with a Bonapart-

The Rev. Dr. (and General) William N. Pendleton, who died on Monday night, at Lexington, Val., was the Chief of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and as such was chosen to break to General Lee, of whom he was a close personal friend, the opinion of the corps commanders that the time had come, at Appointation, for negotiation with General Grant. Earlier in the war he had commanded a battery in "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade, and at Manassas is said to have cried out to his men; "Steady, men! sight your pieces well!" and then, himself aiming the heaviest gun: "May this shot kill a thousaid, and may the Lord have mercy on their souts!" Both before and after the war he was a popular oreacher, and president of Washington. a popular preacher, and president of Washington College, Lexington.

Mr. Henry L. Goodwin, of East Hartford, Coan., made a good share of his large fortune by a curious ort of monopoly. He was a California " Fortyiner," and in those early days, when San Francisco frinking water, he was one evening charge I half a oliar by a man who owned a well for a drink for nis oxen. That made him mad, and be resolved that he too would become known as Man-Who-Owns-a-Welt, With the aid of his pactner, an engineer, he bored eighty feet deep on his town lot, and there struck an inexhaustible supply of the best water yet found on the whole coast. Then he esabli-hed a free drinking-fountain for all passersby but for all other purposes he sold the water, six gallons for a cent. Cattle-owners could have their stock watered for 50 cents a yoac per week. For a long time everyone who wanted pure water had to go to Good am's well for it, and a handsome fortune was realized therefrom.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Give us the whipping-post," cries The Troy Press, not in a moment of personal remorse, but in the interest of social order; " the sentimental gush that it is a relie of barbarism that should be abolished in civilized countries is all humbug. There is more barbarism in the assault by an able-bodied brute on a delicate woman than there is in giving a few lashes on the bare back of a cowardly and brutal husband. The whipping-post

A distinguished Boston clergyman desiring to nform his mother of an interesting domesde event, sent er a postal card containing the following directions: From sweet Isaiah's sacred song, ninth chapter and verse six, First thirteen words please take, and then the following

affix: From Genesis, the thirty-fifth, verse seventeen, no more, Then add verse twenty-six of Kings, book second, chapter four; The last two verses, chapter first, first book of Samuel, And you will learn, what on that day, your loving son

A worthy citizen of Augusta, Me., owned harse which was in all respects a desirable beast, except-ing that his coat was covered with white patches as if a pail of milk had been spilled over him. This singular reak of nature would have enhanced the value of th torse to a menagerie but made him too, conspicuous for quiet man, and necordingly after some dickering h was sold to an Augusta jockey. Soon afterward, desir-ing to replace the animal he had sold, the unsuspicious citizen called upon the same jockey and purchased for \$100 more than he had received for the spotted beast a horse of excellent temper, good wind and speed and beautiful color, and it was not until the paint came off that he realized that he had been made the victim of a particularly aggravating swindle.

The destruction by fire on January 13 of the hospital belonging to old Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien, Wis., removed an interesting relie rich in historical associations. General Taylor was stationed at the fort before the Mexican war, and one of his lieutenants was Jeff Davis. There, too, was the head quar-ters of the old American Fur Company. In the hospital Dr. Beaumont, surgeon of the post, performed his famous experiments upon St. Martin, the Canadian boatman who had been shot through the body, and to whom nature was so kind as to form a gastric fistula through which food was introduced into his stomach, thus enawhich food was introduced into which food was introduced being him to illustrate in his own person the mysterious process of digestion, imperfectly understood before. During the rebellion the fort was used as a hospital and at its close was sold to private individuals. Dr. John Conant being the last Government officer in charge.

In his report of January 1 to the sharehold ers of the Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railroad Company, Mr. James C. Clarke, General Manager of the Company, made this interesting statement with regard o negro laborers: "During the past five years this company has employed a large amount of unskilled labor, hiefly consisting of negroes. My experience with this chiefly consisting of negroes. My experience with this class of labor has been very satisfactory. When intelligently directed, properly treated and justly dealt with, there is no better laborer than the negro to be found among any race in the world. They are peculiarly fitted for labor in semi-tropleal elimates, and by nature cheerful, obedient, kind, initative and contented. They are fast learning that 'freedom' means honesty, industry and intelligence. They are now a valuable laboring population, and each year, as they acquire education, they will become better citizens. They should be justly dealt with, and treated with the respect due all honest laborers."

The New Year's festivities of the Indiana on the reservation in this State will end to-morrow

with a war dance which will last until nightfall. The with a war dance which will less unit highests. The most singular and important ceremony of the annual celebration is the burning of the white dog, appointed for last Thursday evening, which is conducted in the following manner: The animal is hanged by the neck intil it is dead, the careass is then dressed, painted decorated with beads and placed upon the back of a stalwart chief, who leads a procession to each of the ataiwart chief, who leads a procession to each of the council houses, the tribe meantime intoning sacrificial hymns. Then all proceed to a field where preparations for the burning have been made. The chiefs and people form a circle, a torch is applied, three war whoops are sounded, two baskets of tobacco and a pipe, to solace the dog's departed shade, are thrown upon the fiames, and songs of praise ascend to the Great Spirit. The Christian members of the tribe oppose these pagan rives, but they still possess a great attraction for the unregenerate.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Illinois Senatorial contest is over and Mr. Springer's Speakership boom is none the better The report was that he desired the honor of the Democratic nomination in order to bring himself prominently before the country. But the members of the Legislature doubtless concluded that Mr. Springer had bounce enough to place himself as conspicuously before the people as his own interest demanded, and they concluded to give the empty honor to ex-Republican John M. Palmer, whose Presidential boom stands sadly in need of nourishment.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Legis. lature have succeeded in making themselves ridiculous by trying to place upon the journal of the House a protest against the resolution thanking Senator Pendleton for his efforts in behalf of Civil Service Reform. The protest is couched in disrespectful language and its eading was objected to by the Speaker. The Enquirer of Cincinnati in its reports of the proceedings denies that the opponents of Civil Service Reform in the Legislature have derived their inspiration from ex-Senator Thurman, although it admits that he is decidedly against the mea-

A novel and commendable method of instructing the people in the issues which will be prominent in the National canvass of next year is suggested by some South Carolina papers. They recommend that the party clubs throughout the State hold meetings for the dision of political and economic subjects. It is argued that this is a safer and wiser way than to neglect the work until a heated and exciting carrass has begun. The suggestion comes from a Democratic source, and is in-tended for Democrats, but it might be well for the Re-publicans, especially in the South, to adopt it and act upon it.

Governor Butler has deprived himself of ome interesting reading by ordering his copy of The Boston Post to be stopped. That paper is printing the opinions of the Democratic press on Butler's proposition to capture the party's Fresident nomination. These comments are not likely to encourage the General in comments are not likely to encourage the General in in his aspirations, but they will doubtless confirm him in his opinion of the newspaper press as a "forty-lackass power." The Hartford Times, for instance, says that he never had any prospects of getting the nomination, and if he had his "premainre and ridiculous effort at a "boom" would finish "lim off like the negro 'tar baby' that was lowered down the well. Even in our American party polities there are limits to the fantastic and grotesque."

The political ground swell of last year which changed the character of several State Legislatures from Republican to Democratic seems to have given some lergymen with Democratic proclivities an opportunity o air their politics The eagerness with which the occasion is improved shows how long it has been waited for. The chaptain of the Pennsylvania House, which for. The chaplain of the Pennsylvania House, which happens to be Democratic, contrives in his petitions to indorse Governor Pattison's half-penny economy in conducting his insaguration and to return thanks "that the citizen is in the necendant and that no longer we fear the influence of the milliary nor of war and death." Some members of the Legislature think of giving the reverend gentleman a quiet hint that his chort to mix politics and religion may produce an explosion.

PUBLIC OPINION.

TWO KINDS OF PROHIBITION.

Prom The Philadelphia Record (Ind.)

A prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Arkanasa is to be suportied to the people of that state, but its object is to prohibit the payment of rail-road, levee and other bonds issued soon after the war. The other kind of prohibition has not got to the submission point yet.

sion point yet.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PARTIES (LLUSTRATED.)

From the Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

The Democrates show a much better discipaline or cancer than the Republicans in the election of United States Senators. They defer to the votes of the majority and ratify the selections of the cancus. The Democratic party recognize the biss system, while the Republican party is in revoit against the besses. This causes the differing conditions in the two parties.

A DECLINATION SUBJECT TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

A DECLINATION SUBJECT TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

From The Washington Star (Ind.)

If it be true, as reported, that Senator Cameron will decline to be a candidate for reelection, a bistoric name will vanish from public life. If the sea is transferred to Colonel Quay, however, the Camerons, father and son, will have a trusty leatenant in the Senate to gunral their interests as political managers. It would be well to treat the report as "premature" until the composition of the next Pennsylvania Legislature is better known. Senator Cameron's friends may yet "compel" tim to reconsider his determination, if made, to reture to private life.

CHILPS BUMPTIOUSNESS.

Lord T duerston believed that there was but me man in Europe was understood the Schieswig-Holthen the astentished Chilians have been musting high and low for a government to confirm such a peace as say intends to propose. Innumerable ambitious patriots have accepted the burden of the Peruvian Presidency, out none of them have ventured to sign the exactions which the conqueror lays down as the terms of witnerawing his armies. Meanwhile the other republics are agitated by runners that Chili proposes to bring in big only for indemnification of the wrongs done has by the trans in arms carried on during the late war. The train is that the Chilians are in the bumptions burner that needs cooling by the pressure of some strong neighbor.

SENATOR PLUME'S RENOMINATION.

SENATOR PLUME'S RENOMINATION.

From The 5t. Lean Globe Democrat (Rep.)

In view of the history of past senatorial contests in that State, Kansas could hardly turnish a greater surprise than the election of a man without opposition in his own party, and particularly for a second term. It must be not only that the political atmosphere out there has been materially improved, but also that Seantor Plando has acquitted himself in a manner remarkably satis actority to his constituents and creditable to himself. And such, we take it is really the case, Kinesis has outgrown the "boss" system, and set her ince against the scandalous processes which have so often brought reproach upon her; and so, having a Senator who has latify won her approval and grafflude, she processes to queriy and decorotally re-cleect him. The spectacle is in overy sense a pleasant and an encouraging one. It does honor to the State in a respect where hereofore she has been sectionsly lacking, and it will strongulen. does honor to the State in a respect where hereinfors she has been seriously lacking, and it will strong men her influence at Washington very materially, besides im-parting to her politicians a timely and valuable lesson, and setting before several other Republican States an example well worth following.

THE DRAMA.

MR. BARNAY. The engagement of Mr Barnay, at the Thalia

Theatre, proceeds amid general public satisfaction. He has given two performances of Hamlet. and last night he appeared in "Uriel Acosta"which will be repeated to-night. An afternoon performance will occur to-day, and will present 'The Orphan of Lowood" ("Jane Eyre"), with Mr. Barnay as Rochester. In Hamlet this actor is remarkable for impressive stateliness and rich and cantiful elecution. His ideal of the character differs in no respect from that which has customarily been presented upon the stage. He makes Hamlet the victim of personal grief and misfortuna and the perfectly same schemer for a revenge which he has not will enough to accomplish. The madness is treated as entirely feigued. Of the borderland condition-between reason and lunacy-and of the dream-like and drifting temperament of Hamlet. the performance contains no indication. Its expression of bitter self-disgust and of sad, satiric humor is, however, particularly strong. The work of an artist who knows sorrow through the mind and not through the heart is often vastly impressive, but it lacks the last touch that makes a perfect artistic

"Uriel Acosta," which follows the historical novel of its author, Gutzkow, is a play of strong emotions, and hence well adapted to display the volcanie passion in which Mr. Barnay is most at ease and most effective. In his impersonation of the free-tninking Portuguese author he presents virile character and one that frequently rises to grandeur in the climacteric moments, but which suffers from a monotony of mannerisms and feelings that robs it of some of its picturesque possibilities. Except in the stormy scenes, too, like that after the recantation when he drives the rabbis and temple servants before him into the synagogue, he sometimes lays himself open to the charge of ungainliness of speech and action, and almost always betrays a tendency to fall into vehement declamation without sufficient warrant. Mr. Barnay has been received by his countrymen in America with the utmost enthusiasm, and last night he swayed his audience in a mauner that is not frequently seen in our theatres.